Astounding Post Office Robbery - The which hangs down "is all the same as if it were FURTHER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA This Secured-Four Thousand Dollars

Recovered. The most important arrest in the annals of Post Office depredations ever brought to light in this country was made in this city on Saturday morning last by Allan Pinkerton, Special Mail Agent, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Bulkley. The thief was a clerk in the Post Office in this city, and was arrested in the street as he was going this breakfast. He was thrown into consternation he turned as pale as ashes, and made an effort to threw away the money on his person, which was prevented, and he was conveyed to the jail and

The name of the wretched young man is The dore F. Denniston. He is between 25 and 30 years of age, and unmarried. His brother, Perry Denniston, was arrested for the same March last, and is now at liberty on bail for \$3, 500. The Dennistons are understood to be ne-phews of Postmaster Cook, and if this is the case their opportunity to commit these depredation upon the public is due to the relationship. Their upon the public is due to the relationship. Their father lives in New Jersey, and the sons, upon a salary of five or six hundred dollars a year, have the credit of having purchased and paid for farm for him within the last year or two.

On arresting Denniston, the officers went his boarding house and searched his room. The search was nearly concluded without finding any trace of his crimes, when officer Pinkerton de cided to search minutely, and took the pictures down from the walls. On removing the backs of several, bank bills to the amount of \$3,738 were found concealed, most of which were of large denominations. The money was distributed as follows: behind a picture of the Virgin Mary and the Immaculate Conception, \$1,503; The Highland Lovers, \$900; The Indian Warrior, \$1,000 a framed daguerrectype of his mother, \$300. In his desk was \$135, which, with that found on his person, makes nearly four thousand dollars re-

W. J. Brown, General Agent of the Post Offic Department was in the city, and visited Denniston in jail. Upon being told of the recovery of the money, he voluntarily confessed his crimes. He says he had no accomplice, and that he never in parted his secret to any one, that he did not com sence stealing letters until after the arrest of his brother, whose duties in the office were the same as his own, and of course each had the same opportunities. They were "pilers;" that is, they arranged all the letters for distribution, and had a good opportunity to judge of the na ture of their contents. He states that he ha burned all the letters; that he never looked to see who they were for, or from, and cannot for-nish any aid in restoring the money to its right owners. The greater part of it was taken in small sums, although one letter gave him three hundred dollars. He has been in the habit of exchanging the money at the banks, principally for Eastern funds, and bills of large tion. After taking the first package all fear and compunction of conscience was gone, and in a little while it became impossible for him to pass a money package through his hands without purloining it. He says he never knew what the love of money was before, and he has given fullfreedom to his desires since the means of gratify ing them was so easily obtained.

The United States courts meets to-day, and as the case will go immediately before the grand ublic investigation will take place until It is not likely that any bail can be obtained this time to cheat the ends of justice. The public will feel a certain degree of con-

miseration for Denniston, and those to whom he is intimately related, but that will not repress a sensation of relief and gratification that the villainy is at an end, for the complaints against this office have been of long standing. To Allan Pinkerton is due all the credit of the detection. We cannot attempt to enter into the detail of the surveillance upon this man Denniston. depredations are the most difficult to ferret out and the means of detection used for the other Denniston would not answer this one.

For three weeks Mr. Pinkerton has scarcely seen repose, in the devotion with which he has followed up the criminal. Complaint after complaint poured into the department, and call after call came from the department to Pinkerton to redouble his vigilance, until body and brain were nearly exhausted. As a detective police officer, Mr. Pinkerton has no superior, and we doubt if he has any equals in this country. There is danger of expecting too much of his peculiar talent and force, for we suppose there is some imposibilities in detection of villainy, even for him.—Chicago Press, July 2.

The Redan and the Malakoff.

These now famous towers, that may be said to guard the gates of Sebastopol, are already cele-brated for deeds of valor, on the part both of besiegers and besieged, that almost rival those which old Homer tells of, before the walls of of long years since.

The first of these towers, the Redan, is a huge temi-circular earthwork, forming, in fact, a part of the main fortifications on the land side of the city just outside the walls. It was originally of stone, but since the investment of the city by the French and English, immense earthworks have

The Malakoff Tower is next north and east of the Redan; between them are the Ochakoo ra-vine and earthworks. The Malakoff stands upon low ground near the head of the Careening Bay, but on the southern and western side. The but on the southern and western side. The more commanding position, and when it was taken by the French, the Russians hauled their ships out of the bay, as they were exposed to the guns of the Mamelon in the hands of the French. These three works were in fact all outworks, and have been thrown up since the com of the siege, almost in presence of the French and English, but still they may be considered as forming a part of the main defense of the city; whilst the Mamelon, although important from its commanding position, was nevertheless a de tached work, separate and distinct from the Rus-

It is a noteworthy fact, that the unsuccessful assault on the part of the Allies was made on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. Possibly the purpose was to cement still closer the union of England and France, by sinking the memories of that memorable day in the ming and reduction of Sebastopol. A happy thought, perhaps, but terminating in a melan disappointment .- N. Y. Express.

> From the Portland Transcript Japanese Peculiarities.

It seems that the national exclusiveness of this peculiar people is also exhibited in their social habits. The streets of their towns present only a dead wall upon each side, the house uated in gardens behind them, and hidden as much as possible by trees and shrubbery. Being under constant surveilance, the people are much

girdle about the middle. This is a very cool arrangement for summer weather, but in winter is quite so comfortable. However, they manage to keep warm by levying contributions upon each other, for whenever one member of the family goes out in the cold weather he borrows the garments of all who remain within, and puts

hem one on over the other.

The Japanese idea of a shoe is peculiar. The article with them is simply a sole, and is worn, not for the protection of the foot-which in fact it does not cover-but for the preservation of the matting upon their floors; the sole being always slipped off at the door, the wearer going barefoot in the house. The shoe, therefore, is only in-tended to keep the feet from contact with the earth, and thus from soiling the matting, which is a matter of pride to keep very clean. This, indeed, is a very essential matter, as the matting is used not only for a carpet, but for a table-cloth and mattress as well, being in fact the only article of furniture in the house. The inmates sit,

cat, and sleep upon the floor.

The Japanese pillow—for they indulge in that luxury—is a very curious affair. It consists of a little block of wood, with sides of unequal width, so that by turning it over-which is often done, even in sleep-the head may rest at different points of elevation. This peculiar pillow is made necessary from the fact that the hair is worn upright upon the head, matted together with grease and secured by pins, which by their material indicate the rank of the wearer. This pillow is considered a very comfortable affair, and altogether superior to the bag of feathers on which we outside barbarians are went to recline

The Japanese, like the Chinese, take the food with chopsticks, and indicate their enjoyment of it by a loud snoring noise, not at all agreeable to

The mandarins, when they go abroad, have always a great retinue; an umbrella capable of covering thirty or forty persons, is held over their heads, while two men go before with brooms to sweep away evil spirits in the air! They before it was the sair!

lieve in spirits, but not in the immortality of the When a Japanese gentleman walks abroad, he is always accompanied by a servant; whose duty it is to carry three essential articles—an umbrella to shade his master—his slippers (for it is a genteel thing to go barefoot) and an eating box containing food, lest his master should become faint on the way. When this happens, the gentleman sits down on the ground, opens his

ox, and eats his dinner.

The Japanese are bound to support their fathers while living, and to worship them after death This worship is the only social enjoyment they have, for they make an amusement of it, though have, for they make an amusement of it, though one would think it must be a very grave one. In fact the grave yard is the only place of public resort, and is made a place of sensual enjoyment. Every day the household resorts to the family tomb, and there indulge in eating, drinking, and wailing alternately. This is their worship. Formerly they were required to spend fifty days by the graves of their parents, now three days wil do, and they sometimes even hire men to watch in their stead. This indicates a lamentable decline of piety, which, however, is not without its parallel among the professors of a higher faith.

From the Providence (R. L.) Journal.

Our new Secretary of Legation to China. It is so rare an occurrence for the Administration to make a diplomatic appointment except for political services, that it affords us pleasure when we are enabled to announce one for other reasons. The appointment of Mr. S. Wells Williams, as Secretary of Legation in China, is the very best one that could have been made to that important place, and will give great satisfaction, not only to all merchants engaged in commerce with China, but to philanthropists and Christians who desire to see a pure religion, sound morals, and a better civilization transplanted there. It will be a source of gratification, too, to oriental scholars, both of this country and in Europe. He is a native of Utica, in the State of New York, and went to that country many years ago as the agent of the American Missionary Society. Having a philo-logical turn of mind, he made a study of the Chiese language, which, after a few years, he acquired, when he established a printing press and became one of the editors of the Chinese Repository, a monthly publication issued in Canton. Some seven or eight years ago he returned to New York, where he published "The Middle King-dom," a work descriptive of the Chinese Empire, that being the term which the Celestials apply to their country. All other nations are to them "outside barbarians," surrounding the great cen-tral or middle kingdom of China. This excellent work is in two stout volumes, and is justly con-sidered the best work extant on the country of When we say that our new Secretary of Lega

tion is the best living scholar of the Chinese lan-guage out of China, we but repeat the opinion of several distinguished Frenchmen well versed in the language, expressed in Paris at the time Mr. Williams visited that city on his way to the United States. Attorney General Cushing found him of great service at the time of his mission to China, and we are inclined to give the General the credit of the appointment. Mr. Williams the credit of the appointment. has besides been very useful to all our ministers in that country, from his thorough understanding of the language and character of the people.

But Mr. Williams has a claim beyond that of being a Chinese scholar. Some ten or twelve years since he accompanied some Japanese seanen, picked up at sea, and sent by Messrs. Oliphant & Co. in one of their ships to Japan. They were not permitted to land, or even to put the Japanese on shore, but were fired into and driven Returning to Canton, Mr. Williams kep the Japanese with him, taught them English, and learned through them the language of Japan. When Commodore Perry sailed on his late mission from Canton, be took Mr. Williams with him as his interpreter. We may, therefore, claim for our friend some credit for the successful issue of this expedition. We received a letter from Mr. Williams, dated in the Bay of Jeddo, giving some particulars of his visit, but the news was anticipated by previous arrivals.

We should add, that while in the United States

the daughter of Chanceller Walworth, of New York.

General Washington's Last Vote Every incident in the life of Washington is full of interest. That plain, heroic magnitude of mind which distinguished him above all other men was ply with a few other unimportant conditions.

Patriotism chastened These conditions were complied with, the debts by sound judgment and careful thought, prompted all his public acts, and made them examples for the study and guidance of mankind. It has been said that no one can have the shortest interview with a truly great man, without being made sensible of his superiority. Of too many, who have some way earned the title of great, this is by no means true. Its applicability to the character of Had he retained possession of the claim he would Washington is verified in the following interesting circumstance related by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier :

"I was present," says this correspondent, "when General Washington gave his last vote. It was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died the 11th of December following. The court-house of Fairfax county was then over the market house, and immediately fronting Gadsby's tayers. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside. The election was progressing—several thousands of persons in the court-house yard and immediate neighboring streets; and I was standing on Gadshy's steps when the Father of his Country drove up, and immediately approached the court house steps; and when within a yard or two of them, I saw eight or ten good looking men, from different direction taneously, and place themselves in positions to uphold and support the steps should they fall in the general's ascent of them. I was immediately at his back, and in that position entered the court house with him-followed in his wake through a dense crowd to the pools—heard him vote— returned with him to the outward crowd—heard

him cheered by more than two thousand persons as he entered his carriage-and saw his depar-There were five or six candidates on the beach siting; and as the General approached them, they rose in a body and bowed smilingly, and the alutation having been returned very gracefully the registry of the polls, when Colonel Dencale (I think it was) said:—"Well, General, how do The General looked at the candidates. given to hiding themselves.

Their dress consists of one loose robe with a for men;" and turning to the recording table, and said-"Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not audibly pronounced his vote-saw it enteredmade a graceful bow and retired."

> From the Kansas Herald. Trial of M'Crea.

We this week give all the material porticu the testimony in the case of M'Crea, upon a writ of habeas corpus. After a patient hearing Judge Lecompte, remanded M'Crea back to prison, refusing to admit him to bail. Wonder a vill be said M'Crea killed Clark "strictly in self

It was proved that M'Crea said be came to town on the day of the shooting without a pistol, and that the one with which he killed Clark was handed to him that day. It was proved that Clark and M'Crea had some words about the commencement of the meeting, and M'Crea acknowledged he had no right to participate in the meeting, as he did not regard himself as a Delaware Squatter. It was proved he did participate in the meeting, using obscene and insulting language, evidently with a view to create a distri bance. It was proved that M'Crea, after words passed between him and Clark, walked off towards Fisher's store and was seen to have a private interview with Philips, when he immediately returned; his demeanor then was violent. It was proved that the meeting decided in favor of the resolution, when M'Cren pronounced it a d-n frand effected by Malcon Clark, that Clark said it was not so, that M'Crea said Clark was a d-n This tart, and made at him M'Crea. It was proved that at the time Clark was shot by M'Crea, that Clark affair, had nothing in his hand, he having previously thrown the stick at M'Crea, while advancing towards him. It was proved that M'Crea did not attempt to avoid Clark, and though he may have "retreated backwards" as one witness testifier yet be advanced forwards before he shot Clark In the language of two or three or more witnesses Being always accustomed to sit with their legs bent up upon the floor, they find it painful to sit on chairs, complaining that the 'part of the leg suing him.

AND CALIFORNIA From Central America

THE CAPTURE OF SAN JUAN DEL SUR AND RIVAS, BY COLONEL WALKER.
The brig Vesta, which had on board Colone Walker and his party, from San Francisco reached Realejo some weeks ago. It is known that this port, as well as Leon, on the Pacific, were in the hands of the Castillon party of Nicaragea. Colonel Walker, after a conference with General Munoz, who is in command of the Cas-tellon forces, embarked for San Juan del Sur, reinforced by 200 men. His party was thus increased to about 275. He appeared off San Juan, and landed his forces on the night of the 27th ultimo at Breto, about fourteen miles north of San Juan, while the next day his vessels, the Vesta and a schooner, appeared off the harbor of San Juan, to draw off the attention of the troops

In the morning the troops were hurried off in great precipitation to defend Rivas, which, Walker had assaulted, and is reported to have taken. The next night he took San Juan del Sur without any resistance, and seized all the arms and ammunition deposited there. It is supposed that he will next attack San Carlos and Castillo, and then, with a combined movement with Munoz attack Granada, should Munoz be able to overcome General Corral at Manaqua. The Pres dent and his officers left Granada on the 20th to join the army with General Corral, and thus mat

ters will be brought to a crisis.

The passengers which came down in the Sierra Nevada met a detachment of government troops (twelve men and a sergeant) who had been to Virgin bay collecting the arms that had been left there. The troops that had joined Walker were said to be the best in the country, and from the information we could gather the greater portion of the intelligent men in the country were in fa vor of him. The information however was re-Castillon and the Democratic party with whom Walker had sided, most of the others having ran away. The news must therefore be taken with some little allowance, for the partiality of those from whom it was received.

A spy from Walker's camp, which was but 6 miles from Virgin bay, was in that town on the night of the 29th of June, and reported that they been well received by the best men at Riva and vicinity, who were anxious for a permanent government at any cost.

The British ship of war Buzzard and mail steamer Dee were at San Juan or Greytown pro-

tecting the Mosquito flag.
CHOLERA ON THE ISTHMUS. The have had in Virgin bay some cholera ases. In all there are fourteen fatal cases since it begun, but since the 24th ultimo they have had no new attacks, nor any deaths. Only three for-

eigners have died, and the rest are natives. Several cases of fatal sickness occurred on board the Northern Light on the first day out from San Juan. Amongst those who died was Mrs. Rosa-lie Palby, of Boston, aged sixty-four. Mrs. P. was one of the oldest members of the histrionic profession in America, and was just returning to her home in Boston, from a visit to California. All those who died had indulged in eating fruit in crossing the Isthmus, against the advice of the of ficers of the company.

From California. We gather the following from a letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated San Francisco, June

THE GREAT LAND CASE. Our readers have been apprized of the confirma-tion of the so-called "Bolton and Barron's" claim to the property located at the "Mission Dolores," San Francisco county. The confirma-tion of this claim affects the interests of a large number of citizens, and involves the fortunes of nany who claim under, and others claiming adversely to said claim. It is generally understood that this large tract (over 10,000 acres) in and immediately adjacent to San Francisco, is the joint property of Palmer, Cook & Co., of that city, and residents of Philadelphia; furthermore, that the Reading Railroad Company are also largely interested in this decision by purchase, which, if true, must materially advance their stock in your narket. This property is exceedingly valuable and the decision has given very general satisfac ion to the community at large. Squatters, o whom there are legions, are of course perfectly ndignant, and wild with rage, holding public meetings, denouncing the con

measured terms. Mr. Bolton, in 1846, notified all parties of his rights and proposed to lease or sell upon easy terms. The lands were granted in 1846 by Gov-ernor Pico, to the Padre Santillan, the resident priest of the mission, upon the condition that he would pay the debts of the mission, (at that time amounting to a few thousand dollars,) and compaid, and the Padre put in judicial Matters went on very quietly, until the occupa-tion of the country by the Americans, and the subsequent discovery of gold, when the priest found himself involved in all kinds of trouble with the "settlers." Litigations were crowding upon him, and finding himself totally inadequate to the contest, he sold his claim to Mr. Bolton and moved off to Mexico, his native country at this day have been one of the richest men in

THE GOLD PRODUCT. There is no disputing the fact that the miners throughout our State are now and have been doing better the last four months, than at any pre-

vious period since the discovery of gold.

The deposits at the mint is e deposits at the mint in a single day last week for coinage amounted, in the aggregate, to the amount of sixteen thousand ounces, or about a half a ton of gold, or \$300,000 in money. Up-wards of eight hundred ounces were deposited by one gentleman from Shasta. There are now some two or three millions of dollars' worth of

EXPRESSION OF ESTREM -Dr. Alexander F Vache, physician-in-chief, and Dr. William Darl ing, first assistant physician of the Marino Hospital, at Staten Island, being about to retire from their respective offices, a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held on the 5th inst., complimentary to their medical skill, valuable services, and personal worth, were unanimously adopted.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

> From the Southern Times. A Beautiful Poem.

The first thing, in the way of business, that our hands touched on last Monday morning was the charming poem on "My Brother." Hardly had ng risen through its first hour of sunshine when, as we were wondering how much of the gentle Sabbath would attend our toil through the busy week, this delicate and fragrant breath

rought its sweet refreshing to our hearts. fair author is but seventeen years of age A highly gifted friend, whose eyes are always open to the tokens of genius, and whose heart is full of the music of poetry, writes us privately about her. The facts of the letter are touching and while delicacy forbids our using several things named in it, we may yet state, that the circumstances with which this child of genius has struggled, are such as to move any heart to deep feeling

My Brother.

Oh, briar rose, clamber, And cover the chamber-The chamber, so dreary and lone-Where the meekly closed lips. And eyes in eclipse, My brother lies under the stone

Oh, violets, cover, The narrow roof over, Oh, cover the window and door For never the lights Through the long days and nights. Make shadows across the floor!

The lilies are blooming the lilies are white, Where his play haunts used to be And the sweet cherry blossoms Blow over the bosoms Of birds, in the old roof tree.

When I hear on the hills the shout of the store In the roar of the vally, the roar of the river I shiver and shake the hearth stone warm. As I think of his cold "forever."

His white hands are folded, and never again, With song of the robin or plover When the summer has come, with her bees and Will he play in the meadow clover.

Oh, dear little brother : My sweet little brother In the palace above the sun, Oh, pray the good angels The glorious evangels, To take me-when life is done

EMMA ALICE BROWN.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamer Pacific

Details of the Recent Repulse of the Allies-Their Position not Seriously Damaged-Preparations for Another Assault. New York, July 11 .- The American steam hip Pacific arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock, with Liverpool and London dates to Saturday, the 30th ult.

Among the passengers by the Pacific are Mr Van Buren and family, Mrs. Commodore Perry and Colonel Plume, bearer of dispatches.

The news by this arrival, from the seat of hos ilities, consists wholly of the details of the recent epulse of the Allies by the Russians. It appears that this repulse has not damaged the Allies seriously, and the position of affairs was considered ufficiently satisfactory.

The latest news from the Crimea says that Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and asked to be

The total loss of the Allies on the 18th was ver 5,000 men; but the army was nevertheless good spirits, and preparing for another assault. The correspondence is only down to the 14th. No further battles have occurred either on land

Austria continues to disband her army. The English and French reciprocally blame ach other for the disasters at Sebastopol. Pelissier's dispatches state that the city will oon be completely invested.

The allies retain possession of the Round tower, he Cemeteries, and the Mamelon. The cholera had appeared among the French

Gortschakoff's despatches state that the allies' ire had weakened, and that the allied troops, which crossed the river Tchernaya, had returned. The Latest. Lord Palmerston denies that Lord Raglan has

sked a recall. He had been sick, but was recov-A despatch from the Baltic fleet, dated June 25th, states that Sweaborg had been bombarded,

and the stores destroyed. Hango had also been bombarded. The Russians admit that the Cossacks' boat show

ed a flag of truce, but they feared treachery. Great movements were taking place among the The East India mail arrived at Marseilles on

Friday VARNA, Thursday-Generals Brown, Penne ether and Codrington are sick.

Part of the foreign legion had arrived from England. The London Saturday Times states that the Emperor Alexander is seriously ill. The King of Prussia has also been for some time

ll, and his reign is probably drawing to a close. Death of Dr. Thomas H. Averett.

We are pained to learn that Dr. Thomas H-Averett, ex-member of Congress from this district, came to his death in a most shocking manner on riday night of last week. Our informant states hat he retired to an office in his yard, shortly after supper, and lay down on the bed with his clothes on. By some means or other the flame of he candle communicated with the bed-clothes and from them to the clothes of the deceased. neighbor passing by discovered an unusually brilliant light in the room, rushed to the office, and on entering it be found Dr. A. standing in the niddle of the room, with his person enveloped in lames. On extinguishing the flames, his person was so burnt and charred, that he survived only

Re-assembling of the Bonaparte Family The American Bonapartes,

The Independent Belge says: "Nearly all the branches of the Bonapatte family will in a very short time be assembled in Paris, round the Emperor Napoleon III, who desires that the several persons bearing his name should form, as it were, a faiscean near him. Last year, it will be remembered, the son of Prince Jerome, by his first marriage with Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, and also the son of that gentleman, came to Paris on theinvitation of his Majesty. The father afterwards returned to America to fetch another young er son, and both are soon expected in Paris, to take up their permanent residence. M. Patterson, Bonaparte's son, a fine, handsome young man of army, was placed by the Emperor in the French army, and sent to the Crimea to join the dragoons. He has evinced great talent and admirable courage whilst serving under one of the best French generals of cavalry, to whom he is orderly officer. He and his father have been admitted as princes

REMARKABLE PROPERTIES OF GUTTA PERCHA-The following statement of experiments made upon gutta percha vestments at the United States Naval Laboratory will surprise many, and will give additional value to preparations of that gum The Washington Star says that, in consequence. the Naval Department has ordered a supply of such clothing to be distributed among the East Indies, African and Gulf squadrons. Fabrics of the same kind have been freely introduced into the military service :

"Six pen-jackets, made of guita percha fabric, were baied in the same manner as the cloth clothing for the navy, under a pressure of thirty tons .-They were then placed over a steam boiler in the yard and remained for sixteen days, subject to an average temperature of 190 degrees, at times as high as 212 degrees. On examination the garmeans were found in the same state as when packed. There was no adhesion of the folds, nor any decomposition of the gutta percha. One jacket was dipped in water, rolled up and sewed n the corners (but not pressed) and subjected to the same heat for three days. On examination this also was found uninjured.

Samuel P. Collings, Esq., United States Consul to Tangier, is dead. He was for many years connected with the press in Pennsylvania.

The official majority for Holladay, (dem.) Commisioner of Public Works in the second district of Virginia, is 330.

50 Stimulating Liniment, as prepared at GILMAN'S Drug Store, is deserving of the highest commendation as a cure for Chronic and Acute Rheumatism. It seldom, if ever, fails to give speedy and permanent relief. This Liniment has een prepared by Z. D. Gilman, chemist of this city for many years, and since its introduction has been extensively used by many of the most re-spectable families in the District and vicinity, to whom reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had been sufferers for a long It was originally made for horses, for the cure of lameness, saddle galls, &c., and is now much used for such purposes, being an invaluable article wherever a Liniment is required either for

Il Sick Headache Remedy.-A remedy for the sick headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only by reason of the very satisfactory testimonials to its efficacy which have been volunteered by many who have been benefited by it, but also because there are so great a number of people who are afflicted with the distressing complaint, for which no medicine has before been made public. Dr. Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "remedy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, edy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practics. He is a physician in whom great confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it. From our own knowledge of Dr. Eastman's char acter and practice, we have no doubt that the med-icine deserves the favor it receives, and that it will prove to be a great benefit to all who may give it a trial.—Lynn News, December 23, 1853. For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and

by all the druggists. JOHN H. BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wine. Brandy, &c., has received from Schiedam two pipes of extra superior Gin. June 12-3tif.

TRENCH'S ENGLISH, PAST AND Present.—Life of Seward, with selections.
Just published and for sale at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Local and Personal

The Real "Natives" Asserting their Rights!-In our paper of Tuesday we mentioned e fact of the arrival of a small party of Indians om the Territory of Kansas, who came hither unbidden by their Great Father, and on an inde endent trip; since which time we have learned few additional particulars concerning them.

It appears that, directly after they breakfasted a Monday, they repaired to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and there had "a talk," through an interpreter, with Mr. Mix, the acting commissioner; the purport of their conference being to the effect. that they wanted their Great Father to invest Wadengoh, who appeared to be the leader, with the dignity of great or p incipal chief of the Kaw tribe, and give him a military coat with epaulettes and not only this, but enable him to "ride into power" on a horse, with bridle, spurs, and a pair of saddlebags; and, with a view of carrying on his new government, he asked, as if he expected to obtain it, for a "big pile of money." They had probably heard that Uncle Sam was not only rich enough to give us all a farm," but has mil ions of "yellow earth" stored away in the strong boxes, and becoming dim on account of its being packed in subterraneau vaults.

The acting commissioner, however, turned or official "cold shoulder" to these natives. He informed them that they should not have come to this city without being invited. They would be sent home this time, but they must not expect such favors in the future. So the Indians departed, minus the chieftan's commission, the military coat with enaulettes, the horse, and bridle, and spurs, and saddlebags, and "a big pile of money!

The Kaws, of whom this delegation forms oart, enjoy a reputation for their thieving propen ities. That they are "real natives" does not ad mit of a doubt, yet we hear of no committees from the various "Know-nothing" councils waiting upon and paying them court; in fact, they are treated as "outsiders;" we will not say "barba rians." for they have no beards.

Who knows but that these natives have had "a split," and positively refuse to stand on the platform laid down by their fellows? We are inclined to this oninion for the reason that they have comto Washington asking that one of their number be made a big chief-with a horse, and sundry military trappings, to support his dignity, not forgetting a pile of money-that "one needful thing," if not the "one thing needful."

"None but Americans shall govern America!" Now here are Americans "to the forest horn" who know no other country but this, in the far off regions of which lie the bones of their ancestors for unnumbered generations. Real "Know-no things"-emphatically natives-of pure, unmixed blood. The time was when their fellow-red faces "governed America," but the adventurous interopers, the pale faces from afar, by steps slow cautious, and sure, intruded upon their domains and, behold, on the face of this continent, occu pied by the United States, the result of the civiliing and enlightening result of the invasion! Really, "the aliens" have acquired the "rule and the possession!

Taking an Advantage.-Formerly, the tax ssessed by the municipal authorities was seven y-five cents on the hundred dollars' worth of real and personal estate; but after the last general assessment, which added millions of taxable property to the former amount, the tax was reduced to seventy cents. Just before the municipal election, which took place on the first Monday June, the Know-nothing City Fathers further re duced the tax to sixty cents in the hundred do lars; but, after the election, a bill was passed in the Board of Common Council, restoring the seventy cents rate. It was sent to the Board of Aldermen, where it now lodges in some committee-man's pantaloons pocket. The introduction of this measure, after the rate of taxatio had been fixed for the present year, took not a few tax-payers by surprise; but, as if to take advantage of the sixty cents law, the repeal of which is threatened by the pending bill, within the last week they have been hurrying up to the "captain's (we should say general's) office, to settle. Hence, Collector McCalla and his clerks have been busily employed receiving money, which is fast filling up the repleted coffers of the corpora-

With economy, however, the sixty cents rate ion, and therefore we can see no necessity for returning to the late former tax, unless there be a desire to indulge in extravagant expenditures merely for the fun of spending the people's money.

Lost Child .- On Monday night, during the exabition of the fireworks, a girl, aged about four years, separating from her father, was lost in the dense crowd. A young gentleman, unable to discover the parent, took the child home with him, and the females of the household put her to bed. She could tell her name and that of her father, and, in describing him as best she could, stated that he was in the habit of getting drunk; a fact that explains how she was lost. But she has een returned to the embraces of her mother, her | For each passenger for not over one best friend, whose heart, so late distressed, was doubtless made to rejoice on the recovery of her tender off-pring.

A Trial for Murder was commenced in the Criminal Court on Monday and concluded on Tuesday. The name of the prisoner is George not permitted to take up another passenger with-not permitted to take up another passenger with-out the consent of persons already in his back. Ragian, a mulatto, who, on the night of the 26th of May last, struck a white man, Francis Fitzpatrick, over the head, with a swingle-tree, from the effect of which blows the victim died, after several days' duration of intense suffering, at the Washington Infirmary. Messrs. Key, together with Mringle, conducted the case for the United States. and Messrs. Ratcliffe and Maury for the accused. The jury, after being out of the court-room for guilty as indicted—murder in the first degree, the penalty for which, as is well known, is death on

The Fireworks, the display of which was ostponed from the fourth of July until Monday night, in consequence of the intermediate rainsand which were exploded on the mail south of the President's house, attracted thousands of speciators, of all ages and conditions, and of both sexes. But the exhibit on did not come up to the public expectation, in consequence of the damage which some of the pyrotechnic pieces sustained on the ourth of July, having, like the mortals who, at he time, took part in the processions, been saturated with the outpourings of the clouds.

Patents.-Among the patents recently issued rom the United States Patent Office, is one to our fellow-citizens, Daniel Campbell, for improvement in saddle trees, and another to Jerome B. Woodruff, for improvement in sewing machines.

The Court of Claims will, we learn, commence its sessions at the Capitol-in the room usually occupied by the Supreme Court of the United

Hon. Wm. L. Lee, Commissioner from the Sandwich Islands, and Baron Winspear, Charge Affaires from Sardinia, yesterday, severally preented their credentials at the State Department, and were afterward introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, with whom they interchanged the usual courtesies observed on such

TRAVELING AND POST OFFICE INFORMATION

WILLARD'S HOTEL, CORNER PA. AVENUE AND 14TH STREET. J. C. & H. A. Willard. NATIONAL HOTEL.

Corner of 6th st. and Pennsylvania av BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL PENNEYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY

E. D. WILLARD,

FLINT'S HOTEL. NEAR THE NATIONAL THEATRE. No. 314. Front on Pennsylvania Av.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE. Nos. 270 and 272, Pa. av. and 12th st. J. H. & A. W. KIRKWOOD.

For Baltimore The cars leave Washington daily at 5 and 52 the ground.

M., and 3 and 42 P. M., except Sunday, on N. B. Offi which day they leave at 44 P. M For Alexandria, The Washington and Alexandria boats

For Rockville. The stage leaves the office, corner of D and 5th reets, every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. For Upper Marlboro', The stage leaves the office, northwest corner of and 8th streets, every morning at 7 o'clock

ourly. Fare five cents.

Fare 51 50.

For Gordonsville. The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 71 o'clock r Gordonsville and intermediate places. . For Richmond, The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 6 A. M., and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Fare \$5 50. For Leesburg, The stage leaves the office, United States Hotel very Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York or the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 15th of each month, by 2 P. M. The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern mail is opened at o'clock, A. M., and half-past 7 P. M.; closes at 31 P. M. and 9 P. M. The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M. and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as fai South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half-post 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at half-past ? M., closes at 3 P. M. The Western Mail is open at So'clock, A. M. The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, P. M loses at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M. The Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Warrenton Springs Mail arrives at 11 clock, A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M. Rates of Postage: Each half ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid,

Each half ounce, prepaid, over 3,000 miles, 10

All printed matter in general-anywhere in th States: First three ounces..... I cent. Each subsequent ounce...... 1 cent.
If not prepaid, double these rates.

Newspapers and Periodicals-paid quarterly First three ounces...... } cent.

Each subsequent ounce...... 1½ cent. And, if weighing not over 1½ oz., in the State where published, one-half of the above rates, and weekly papers, in the county where published Small Newspapers and Periodicals-pub hed monthly or oftener, when sent in packages reighing at least 8 oz., prepaid, I cent per oz.

Pamphlets of 16 octavo pages or less, 4 cen Books, bound or unbound, weighing n an 4 pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz., as follows: Inder 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpuid, 12 ct.

Fractions over a single rate are charged as one Periodicals, in the sense used above, are

mer The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month REGULATIONS CONCERNING HACKS

AND HACKMEN. How to Know who the Hackman is .- All hacks are required to be licensed, and to have the number of their licenses to be painted in black figures of not less than two inches in depth, on the fron will pay all legitimate expenses of this corpora- and side of each lamp attached to such carriage or, if there be no lamps, the numbers shall be con-spicuously painted on each side of the driver's

In case any stranger or other person feels him self aggrieved by any hack-driver, let him obtain the number of the hack. How to reach him with the law is hereafter pointed out: RATES OF FARE ALLOWED BY LAW .- For each assenger for any distance not over one mile and over one and a half miles, and not over

utes, driver to be allowed in addi-tion, for each quarter of an hour de-The above are the rates allowed between day-

reak and So'clock P. M. After S P. M. the rates of fare allowed are as follows: hour...... 182

RIGHTS OF PERSONS HIRING HACKS.-When nore than two persons are in a hack the driver is When any number of persons employ a hack the driver is not allowed to take up any c senger, provided the occupant will pay him the are of three persons.

Hackmen are allowed to receive a greater con

isation than is fixed by law if it be voluntaril fered by the passenger; but if he receive the same without informing the passenger that it is greater than his legal fare, he is guilty of having manded the illegal fare. In Cases of Refusal by Hackmen to Take Pas

port passengers offering him the fare, under a penulty of five dollars. When a backman shall refuse to take passengers, on the plea of a previous engagement, he is erson by whom he is so engaged, under a penalty If it should appear that the plea of a previous

engagement was a false one, or that the informaon of the name and residence of the person given the backman was false, then the backman curs a penalty of five dollars.
Penalty for Demanding Illegal Fare.—The enalty for demanding a higher rate of fare for th transportation of passengers, is five dollars for each offence, and the person paying the illegal fare may recover back the amount over and above

the sum allowed by law,
Where illegal fare is demanded or received of a stranger or any person who shall not at the time have resided twelve months in the city, the pen-alty for so doing is double, or ten dollars for each SLEIGHS .- The rates of fare and all the other con

dirions, terms, and penalties, prescribed by law for the regulation of hackney carriages, apply to all sleighs running for hire within the city of Wash

DRIVERS. -- No person under sixteen years of age States—arrangements having yesterday been for hire in this city, under a penalty of five dollars.

How to Vindicate the Law—Strangers and allowed by law to drive any back, cab, or sleigh others arriving in the city by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who shall apply to a hackman for the use of his vehicle and be refused, or who shall be asked and required to pay over and above the legal rates of fare, will observe the number on the inck, and immediately inform the police office whose duty it is to be in attendance at the depot That officer will protect the passenger from impotion, secure him a hack, and prosecute the

nding hackman. Any refusal or neglect by the police officer at the

depot to execute the law in this respect he know will be followed promptly by his dismissal.

Strangers reaching the depot from steambours or other places from whom illegal fare is demanded will apply to the police officer in attendance, whose duty it is to ascertain whether the fare demanded illegal, and if so, to prosecute the offending be illegal,

GLENWOOD CEMETERY. OFFICE No. 292, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Corner of 10th street, over Savings B THIS CEMETERY is fall out on the plan of the celebrated Greenwood of New York and situated on the high ground, distant one and a quarter miles north of the Capitol, North Capi of street, leading directly to the Gateway. company have received a charter from Con-gress, appropriating this ground for ever to turnal purposes, making a fee title to the purchaser, and prohibiting all encronchments from legislation of otherwise, which is of vast importance to those who wish their dead to repose where they have placed them; for it has become a custom'in all cities when the burial ground becomes valuable for other purposes, to sell it, and throw the dead promiscuously into one large pit, and legal measures cannot prevent it, as no titles are given to

N. B. Office hours from 10 a m. to 12 m. where pamphlets containing the Charter, By-laws and a Map of the Grounds, and all other information can be obtained.

All orders left with Mr. James F. Harvy,

410. 7th street, or any other undertaker, will be promptly attended to. June 19-1y

R. F. HIBBARD'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

IBBARD'S Wild Cherry Bitters is the best Purifier of the Blood and the best anti-dote for Dyspepsia we have ever found. It is the best Strengthening Bitters for all who are debili-tated by sickness or whose nerves have been shattered from excitement or overworking them selves that can be found in any other purgative in the world. It is perfectly harmless and gentle in its nature, and when once used will be found highly beneficial, especially to females. Try it and become convinced; our word for it, you wil not regret it. Prepared and sold by HIBBARD & WHEELER S2

Spruce street, New York; and J. Gibbs, corner of 5th and E streets; A. Bassett, 208 D street; and E. H. WERNER, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C; and by dealers and druggls/s generally.

July 10-3m FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THIS highly improved and fashionable WATERthe coming season, and will be opened on the 15th

By the summer arrangement of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, two trains leave Alexandria daily for the Springs. The morning train, at 72 o'clock, connects with stages at Bealton Station, nine miles from the Springs, by a good country road. The evening train, at 3½ p. m., connects with stages at Warrenton, seven miles from the Springs, by turnpike. Time from Alexandria to the Springs, four hours by either route. The train leaving Gordonsville at 11½ a.m., connects with the stage line at Bealton. Passengers from Richmond and Stanton by this route, reach the Springs to dinner. Board per day \$2; Week, \$12; Month, \$40;

red servants balf price. ALEXANDER BAKER. Late of Washington City. LAW PARTNERSHIP.

DOBERT J. WALKER & LOUIS JANIN have formed a co partnership under the firm of "WALKER & JANIS," for the management and argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and before the Court of Claims, at Washington city.
Address: Washington, D. C.

May 10-3meod

CAPON SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. THE "MOUNTAIN HOUSE," at this well es tablished and popular Watering Place, will e opened on the 20th of June. The cars from Baltimore arrive at Winchester laily at 24 o'clock, p. m. Two lines of stages.

waed by different proprietors, affording travellers the advantages of active competition, leave Win chester at 3, p. m., and arrive at Capon at S<sub>2</sub> p. m. A train leaves Alexandria, daily, at 71, a. m. and arrives at Strasburg, on the Munassas road, at 11½ a.m. A fine stage line, owned by the enterprising firm of Farish & Co., leaves Strasburg on the arrival of the cars, and reaches Capon at 4½ p. m. Passengers leaving Baltimore at 4½ a.m. by the Washington road, connect with this train by steamboat at Alexandria, and can breakfast on the boat. The connection with Baltimore by this route is certain, and the trip pleasant and exped

Board per day \$2; Week, \$12; Month. \$40; Children and colored servants half price.
T. L. BLACKMORE,

L. J. MIDDLETON. DEALER IN ICE. ind Depot South side F, next to cor. 12th st. CE kept constantly on hand at the office, which can be had in large or small quantities. Office open from 5 a.m. to 9, p.m. May 3-3taw2m

THE ENGLISH ORPHANS, or a Home in the New World. By Miss Mary J. Holmes, outbor of "Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky." Just published and for sale b Cor. Penn. av. and 11th st.

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. QUILTED BOTTOM and PATENT LEA-THER BOOTS.—The undersigned has just received a fine assortment of the above Boots. His general assortment of Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen is large, embracing all the modern styles. Great care has been taken to have them made of the best material and workmanship. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give

> GEO. BURNS. 340 Pennsylvania avenue, Adjoining Patterson's drug-store. (News)

(LOTHING Made to Order Cheaper than Ever -In order to run off the remainder of our large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings we will, at this season, take measure and make to order, Gentlemen's Garments of first quality-twenty per cent cheaper than our usual low prices. WALL & STEPHENS, 322 Pa. av., next to Iron Hall.

BOUNTY LAND,

Under the Act of Congress, March 3d, 1855. AVING prepared a supply of blank forms suitable for every description of applications for and warrants, the subscriber is prepared to furnish claimants, per mail, or otherwise, with the neces sary forms (and instructions as to the required evi-dence) for obtaining bounty land warrants granted under the "act of Congress, March 3d, 1855." All persons having served in any capacity in the army or navy while engaged in any of the wars of this country, (if dead, their widows or minor children,) are entitled to 160 acres of land, or the proportion, if they have received less than that amount under any previous act. Claims of all descriptions prosecuted before any of the Departments of the General Government.

their advantage to correspond with the under E. WAITE Mar 15 382 Eighth Street, Washington. POCALYPTC SK ETCHES.-Lectures A on the Book of Revelation, by the Rev. John umming, D. Dis 75 cents. Benedictions, or the Blessed Life, by the Rev

Agents at a distance will find it greatly to

Cumming, D. D.; 75 cents School Books and School Requisites at the low est price, for sale at the bookstore of GRAY & BALLANTYNE On 7th street, near Odd Fellows' Hall EAVES from a Family Journal, from

the French of Emilie Souvestre, author of The Attic Philosopher in Paris. Mrs.Jameson's Common-place Book of Thoughts Memories, and Fancies.

R. FARNHAM Corner 11th st. and Penn. av. FOR RENT Two large size furnished

Rooms-Chamber and Parlor-at the corner New York avenue and Ninth street, No. 367 Nov 18-11 Oct 29-11

66 THE BLUE BOOK"-Official Register of the United States, giving the names of all Officeholders under the Government, with their Salaries, Location, and time of appoint ment. A few copies of the last edition still is sale in Washington by
TAYLOR & MAURY,

Booksellers, near Ninth street